

Coast Guard, DHS

§ 167.50-1

fire extinguishers carried gives a fractional result, extra charges shall be provided for the next largest whole number.

(1) The following is an example:

Fire extinguishers carried:	Extra charges required
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	2
5	3

(2) When the portable fire extinguisher is of such variety that it cannot be readily recharged by the vessel's personnel, one spare unit of the same classification shall be carried in lieu of spare charges for all such units of the same size and variety.

(b) Recharges, particularly the acid, used in charging soda-and-acid type of fire extinguishers, shall be packed in such manner that the filling operation (*i.e.*, in recharging the extinguisher) can be performed without subjecting the person doing the recharging to undue risk of acid burns and shall be contained in Crown stopper type of bottle.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Fire extinguishers shall be located in such places as in the judgment of the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, will be most convenient and serviceable in case of emergency and so arranged that they may be easily removed from their fastenings.

(e) Every fire extinguisher provided shall be examined at each annual inspection to determine that it is still in good condition. Soda-and-acid and foam fire extinguishers shall be tested by discharging the contents, cleaning thoroughly, and then refilling. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers shall be checked by weighing to determine contents and if found to be more than 10 percent under required contents of carbon dioxide shall be recharged. Pump tank fire extinguishers shall be tested by pumping and discharging the contents, cleaning thoroughly, and then refilling or recharging. Cartridge-operated type fire extinguishers shall be checked by examining the extinguishing agents to determine if in still good condition and by examining the pressure cartridge. If the cartridge end is punctured, or it the cartridge is otherwise determined to have leaked or to

be in an unsuitable condition, the pressure cartridge shall be rejected and a new one inserted. Stored pressure type extinguishers shall be checked by determining that the pressure gage is in the operating range, and the full charge of extinguishing agent is in the chamber. The hoses and nozzles of all fire extinguishers shall be inspected to see that they are clear and in good condition.

[CGFR 51-11, 16 FR 3218, Apr. 12, 1951, as amended by CGFR 54-46, 19 FR 8708, Dec. 18, 1954; CGFR 59-21, 24 FR 7196; Sept. 5, 1959; CGFR 60-17, 25 FR 2667, Mar. 30, 1960; CGFR 62-17, 27 FR 9047, Sept. 11, 1962]

§ 167.45-75 Fire extinguishers for emergency powerplants.

In compartments where emergency lighting and wireless units are located, two fire extinguishers approved by the Coast Guard or the Navy, of either carbon dioxide or dry chemical type, shall be permanently located at the most accessible points. In addition, two fire extinguishers of the above types, or foam type, shall be permanently located so as to be readily accessible to the emergency fuel tanks containing gasoline, benzine or naphtha.

[CGFR 58-29, 23 FR 6882, Sept. 6, 1958, as amended by CGD 95-028, 62 FR 51217, Sept. 30, 1997]

§ 167.45-80 Fire axes.

(a) All nautical school ships shall be provided with fire axes, as follows:

Gross tons of nautical school ships:	Number of axes
All not over 50 tons	1
All over 50 tons and not over 200 tons	2
All over 200 tons and not over 500 tons	4
All over 500 tons and not over 1,000 tons	6
All over 1,000 tons	8

(b) All fire axes shall be located so as to be readily found in time of need, shall not be used for general purposes, and shall be kept in good condition.

Subpart 167.50—Accommodations

§ 167.50-1 Hospital accommodations.

Each nautical school ship, which makes voyages of more than 3 days' duration between ports and carries 12 or more persons, shall be equipped with a

compartment suitably separated from other spaces for hospital purposes, and such compartment shall have at least 1 bunk for every 12 persons allowed to be carried: *Provided*, That not more than 6 bunks shall be required in any case.

Subpart 167.55—Special Markings Required

§ 167.55-1 Draft marks and draft indicating systems.

(a) All vessels must have draft marks plainly and legibly visible upon the stem and upon the sternpost or rudderpost or at any place at the stern of the vessel as may be necessary for easy observance. The bottom of each mark must indicate the draft.

(b) The draft must be taken from the bottom of the keel to the surface of the water at the location of the marks.

(c) In cases where the keel does not extend forward or aft to the location of the draft marks, due to a raked stem or cut away skeg, the draft must be measured from a line projected from the bottom of the keel forward or aft, as the case may be, to the location of the draft marks.

(d) In cases where a vessel may have a skeg or other appendage extending locally below the line of the keel, the draft at the end of the vessel adjacent to such appendage must be measured to a line tangent to the lowest part of such appendage and parallel to the line of the bottom of the keel.

(e) Draft marks must be separated so that the projections of the marks onto a vertical plane are of uniform height equal to the vertical spacing between consecutive marks.

(f) Draft marks must be painted in contrasting color to the hull.

(g) In cases where draft marks are obscured due to operational constraints or by protrusions, the vessel must be fitted with a reliable draft indicating system from which the bow and stern drafts can be determined.

[CGD 89-037, 57 FR 41824, Sept. 11, 1992]

§ 167.55-5 Marking of fire and emergency equipment.

Marking of fire and emergency apparatus, watertight doors, lifeboat embarkation stations and direction signs,

stateroom notices, instructions for changing steering gears, etc., shall be carried out as follows:

(a) *General alarm bell switch*. The general alarm bell switch in the pilot-house or fire control station shall be clearly marked with lettering on a brass plate or with a sign in red letters on suitable background: "General Alarm."

(b) *General alarm bells*. General alarm bells shall be marked in not less than ½-inch red letters: "General Alarm—When Bell Rings Go to Your Station."

(c) *Steam, foam or CO₂ fire smothering apparatus*. Steam, foam or CO₂ fire smothering apparatus shall be marked "Steam Fire Apparatus" or "Foam Fire Apparatus" or "CO₂ Fire Apparatus", as appropriate, in not less than 2-inch red letters. The valves of all branch piping leading to the several compartments shall be distinctly marked to indicate the compartments or parts of the nautical school ship to which they lead.

(d) *Fire hose stations*. At each fire hose valve there shall be marked in not less than 2-inch red letters and figures "Fire Station 1," 2, 3, etc.

(e) *Emergency squad equipment*. Lockers or spaces containing equipment for use of the emergency squad shall be marked "Emergency Squad Equipment." Lockers or spaces where oxygen or fresh air breathing apparatus is stowed shall be marked "Oxygen Breathing Apparatus" or "Fresh Air Breathing Apparatus," as appropriate.

(f) *Fire extinguishers*. Each fire extinguisher shall be marked with a number and the location where stowed shall be marked in corresponding numbers in not less than 1-inch figures.

(g) *Watertight doors*. Each watertight door shall be numbered in at least 2-inch letters and figures "W.T.D. 1," 2, 3, etc. The color of the marking shall be in contrast to the background. All watertight door remote hand-closing stations shall be marked in at least 2-inch letters and figures "W. T. D. 1," 2, 3, etc. The direction of operation of the lever or wheel provided to close or open the door at all watertight door remote hand-closing stations shall be marked. The color of the sign shall contrast with the background.